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PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE ON
THE SUBJECT OF AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

WE have been requested to publish the following Resolutions of the General Assembly of Virginia, and the correspondence that grew out of them between the Governor of that State, and the President of the United States. These Resolutions and documents show that the idea of colonizing the free people of colour was long ago deliberately and seriously considered in the Legislature of Virginia, and that her political men, at that day, *did not hesitate to make application for aid to the General Government.*

In the House of Delegates:

December 31st, 1800.

Resolved. That the Governor be requested to correspond with the President of the United States on the subject of purchasing lands without the limits of this State, whether persons obnoxious to the laws, or dangerous to the peace of society, may be removed.

A copy from the Journal of the House of Delegates.

WM. WIRT, Clerk H. D.

RICHMOND, 15th June, 1801.

SIR:—I enclose you a Resolution of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, of the last session, by which it is made my duty to correspond with you on the subject of obtaining, by purchase, lands without the limits of this State, to which persons obnoxious to the laws, or dangerous to the peace of society, may be removed. This Resolution was produced by the conspiracy of the slaves which took place in this city and neighbourhood, last year, and is applicable to that description only. The idea of such an acquisition was suggested by motives of humanity, it being intended by means thereof to provide an alternate mode of

punishment for those described by the resolution, who, under the existing law, might be doomed to suffer death. It was deemed more humane, and, it is hoped, would be found in practice not less expedient, to transport such offenders beyond the limits of the state.

It seems to be the more obvious intention of the Legislature, as inferred from the resolution, to make the proposed acquisition of land, in the vacant Western Territory of the United States; but it does not appear to me to preclude one without the limits of the Union. If a friendly power would designate a tract of country within its jurisdiction, either on this continent or a neighbouring island, to which we might send such persons, it is not improbable the Legislature might prefer it. In any event, an alternative could not be otherwise than desirable, since, after maturely weighing the condition and advantages of each position, the Legislature might still prefer that which appeared to it most eligible.

It is proper to remark, that the latter part of the resolution, which proposes the removal of such persons as are dangerous to the peace of society, may be understood as comprising many to whom the preceding member does not apply. Whether the Legislature intended to give it a more extensive import, or rather, whether it contemplated removing from the country any but culprits condemned to suffer death, I will not pretend to decide. But if the more enlarged construction of the resolution is deemed the true one, it furnishes, in my opinion, a strong additional motive why the Legislature, in disposing of this great concern, should command an alternative of places. As soon as the mind emerges in contemplating the subject, beyond the contracted scale of providing a mode of punishment for offenders, vast and interesting objects present themselves to view. It is impossible not to revolve in it the condition of those people, the embarrassment they have already occasioned us, and are still likely to subject us to. We perceive an existing evil which commenced under our colonial system, with which we are not properly chargeable, or if at all, not in the present degree: and we acknowledge the extreme difficulty of remedying it. At this point, the mind rests with suspense, and surveys with anxiety, obstacles, which become more serious as we approach them. It is in vain for

the Legislature to deliberate on the subject, in the extent of which it is capable, with a view to adopt the system of policy which appears to it most wise and just, if it has not the means of executing it. To lead to a sound decision, and make the result a happy one, it is necessary that the field of practicable expedients be opened to its election on the widest possible scale.

Under this view of the subject, I shall be happy to be advised by you, whether a tract of land in the Western Territory of the United States can be procured for this purpose, in what quarter, and on what terms? And also, whether a friendly power will permit us to remove such persons within its limits, with like precision as to the place and conditions? It is possible a friendly power may be disposed to promote a population of the kind referred to, and willing to facilitate the measure, by co-operating with us in the accomplishment of it. It may be convenient for you to sound such powers, especially those more immediately in our neighbourhood, on the subject, in all the views which may appear to you to be suitable.

You will perceive, that I invite your attention to a subject of great delicacy and importance, one which, in a peculiar degree, involves the future peace, tranquillity and happiness of the good people of this commonwealth. I do it however, in a confidence, that you will take that interest in it, which we are taught to expect from your conduct through life, which gives you so many high claims to our regard.

With great respect,

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed,)

JAMES MONROE.

THOS. JEFFERSON, *President of the U. S.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24th, 1801.

Dear Sir:—I had not been unmindful of your letter of June 15th, covering a Resolution of the House of Representatives of Virginia, and referred to, in yours of the 17th inst. The importance of the subject, and the belief that it gave us time for consideration till the next meeting of the Legislature, have induced me to defer the answer, to this date. You will perceive, that some circumstances connected with the subject, and necessarily pre-

senting themselves to view, would be improper but for your's and the legislative ear. Their publication might have an ill effect in more than one quarter; in confidence of attention to this, I shall indulge greater freedom in writing.

Common malefactors, I presume, make no part of the object of that Resolution. Neither their numbers, nor the nature of their offences, seem to require any provisions, beyond those practised heretofore, and found adequate to the repression of ordinary crimes. Conspiracy, insurgency, treason, rebellion, among that description of persons who brought on us the alarm, and on themselves the tragedy of 1800, were doubtless within the view of every one; but many, perhaps, contemplated, and one expression of the Resolution might comprehend, a much larger scope. Respect to both opinions, makes it my duty to understand the resolution in all the extents of which it is susceptible.

The idea seems to be, to provide for these people by a purchase of land, and it is asked whether such a purchase can be made of the U.S. in their western Territory? A very great extent of country north of the Ohio, has been laid off into townships, and is now at market, according to the provisions of the acts of Congress, with which you are acquainted. There is nothing which would restrain the State of Virginia, either in the purchase, or the application of these lands: but a purchase by the acre might perhaps, be a more expensive provision than the House of Representatives contemplated. Questions would also arise, whether, the establishment of such a colony, within our limits, and to become a part of our Union, would be desirable to the state of Virginia itself, or to the other states; especially those who would be in its vicinity?

Could we procure lands beyond the limits of the United States, to form a receptacle for these people? On our northern boundary the country not occupied by British subjects, is the property of Indian nations, whose titles would be to be extinguished, with the consent of Great Britain; and the new settlers would be British subjects. It is hardly to be believed that either Great Britain or the Indian proprietors have so disinterested a regard for us, as to be willing to relieve us, by receiving such a colony themselves, and as much is it to be doubted whether that race of men could long exist in so rigorous a climate. On our Western and

Southern frontiers, Spain holds an immense country; the occupancy of which, however, is in the Indian natives, except a few insulated spots possessed by Spanish subjects. It is very questionable indeed, whether the Indians would sell—whether Spain would be willing to receive these people—and nearly certain that she would not alienate the sovereignty. The same question to ourselves would recur here also, as did in the first case: should we be willing to have such a colony in contact with us? However our precedent interests may restrain us within our own limits, it is impossible not to look forward to distant times, when our rapid multiplication will expand itself beyond those limits, and cover the whole Northern, if not the Southern Continent, with a people speaking the same language, governed in similar forms, and by similar laws. Nor can we contemplate with satisfaction, either blot or mixture in that surface. Spain, France and Portugal hold possessions on the Southern Continent, as to which I am not well enough informed to say, how far they might meet our views. But either there or in the northern continent, should the constituted authorities of Virginia fix their attention of preference, I will have the dispositions of those powers sounded in the first instance.

The West India offer a more probable and practical situation for them. Inhabited already by a people of their own race and colour; climates congenial with their natural constitution, insulated from the other descriptions of men; nature seems to have formed these Islands to become the receptacles of the blacks, transplanted into this hemisphere. Whether we could obtain from the European Sovereigns of those Islands, leave to send thither the persons under contemplation, I cannot say: but I think it more probable than the former proposition, because of their being already inhabited more or less by the same race. The most promising portion of them is the Island of St. Domingo, where the blacks are established into a sovereignty, *de facto*, and have organized themselves under regular laws and government. I should conjecture that their present ruler, might be willing on many considerations, to receive even that description which would be exiled for acts deemed criminal by us, but meritorious perhaps by him. The possibility that these exiles might stimulate, and conduct vindictive or predatory descents on our coasts, and fa-

colitate concert with their brethren remaining here, looks to a state of things between that Island and us not probable on a contemplation of our relative strength, and of the disproportion daily growing, and it is overweighed by the humanity of the measures proposed and the advantages of disembarassing ourselves of such dangerous characters. Africa would offer a last and undoubted resort, if all others more desirable should fail us. Whenever the Legislature of Virginia shall have brought its mind to a point, so that I may know exactly what to propose to foreign authorities, I will execute their wishes with fidelity and zeal.— I hope however, they will pardon me for suggesting a single question for their own consideration. When we contemplate the variety of countries and of sovereigns, towards which we may direct our views, the vast revolutions and changes of circumstance which are now in a course of progression, the possibilities that arrangements now to be made with a view to any particular place, may at no great distance of time, be totally deranged by a change of sovereignty, of government or of other circumstances, it will be for the Legislature to consider whether, after they shall have made all those general provisions, which may be fixed by legislative authority: it would be reposing too much confidence in their executive to leave the place of relegation to be decided on by them, and executed with the aid of the federal executive? They could accommodate their arrangements to the actual state of things, in which countries or powers may be found to exist at that day: and may prevent the effect of the law from being defeated, by intervening changes. This however, is for them to decide. Our duty will be to respect their decision.

Accepted as a *Res.*

THOS. J. JOHNSON.

Governor MASON.

RICHMOND, December 21st, 1861.

SIR:—I have the pleasure to communicate to the General Assembly, a copy of my correspondence with the President of the U. States, in compliance with the Resolution of 31st Dec. last, relative to the purchase of lands without the limits of the state, to which your committee refers, to its honor and advantage to the peace of society may be removed. As it was known that the U.

fort to procure an incorporation of ours into it. An attack on the States had lands for sale, in the territory lying between the Ohio and Mississippi, a proposition to make the acquisition by purchase conveyed the idea of a preference for a tract in that quarter. But as such preference was not declared, and a liberal construction of the resolution admitted a greater scope, I thought it my duty to open the subject in that light to the President. His reply has stated fully and ably the objections which occur to such an establishment within the limits of the U. States. He also presents to view, all the other places on the continent and elsewhere, which furnish alternatives, with the advantages attending each, and assures us of the promptitude that he will co-operate in carrying into effect whatever plan the Legislature may adopt in reference to the object contemplated. It remains therefore, for the General Assembly to explain more fully, the description of persons who are to be thus transported, and the place to which it is designed to be removed. As soon as its sense is declared on these points, I shall endeavour to communicate the same to the President, and shall not fail to lay the result before you, at your next session. It is proper to add, that it is the wish of the President, that the communication be considered as confidential.

I am, Sir, with great respect and esteem,

Your very humble servant,

JAMES MONROE.

In the House of Delegates:

SATURDAY, JAN. 16th, 1802.

The Legislature of the Commonwealth, by their resolution of December last, having authorized the Governor to correspond with the President of the United States, relative to the purchase of lands without the limits of this state, to which persons obnoxious to the laws, or dangerous to the peace of society, might be removed, from which general expressions, a difference of construction has prevailed, to reconcile which recourse must be had to the actual state of things which produced the Resolution; therefore Resolved, that as the resolution was not intended to embrace offenders for ordinary crimes, to which the laws have been found equal, but only those for conspiracy, insurgency, treason and rebellion among the particular persons who produced the

alarm in this state in the fall of 1800, that the Governor be requested, in carrying the said resolution into effect upon the construction here given, to request of the President of the U. States, in procuring the lands, to prefer the Continent of Africa, or any of the Spanish or Portugal settlements in South America.

Resolved also, that the Gov. be requested to correspond with the President of the U. States, for the purpose of obtaining a place without the limits of the same, to which free negroes or mulattoes and such negroes or mulattoes, as may be emancipated, may be sent or choose to remove as a place of asylum; and that it is not the wish of the Legislature to obtain on behalf of those who may remove or be sent thither the sovereignty of such place. Resolved also, that the Governor, lay before the next General Assembly, the result of his communication, to be subject to their control.

WM. WIRT, C. H. D.

January 23d, 1802—Agreed to by the Senate.

H. BROOKE, C. S.

A Copy Test.

JAMES PLEASANTS, JR. C. H. D.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27th, 1804.

Dear Sir:—Resuming the subject of the Resolution of the II. of Delegates of Dec. 31st, 1800, Jan. 16th, 1802, and Feb. 3, 1804, I have it not in my power to say that any change of circumstances has taken place, which enables me yet to propose any specific asylum for persons who are the subjects of our correspondence. The Island of St. Domingo, our nearest and most convenient recourse, is too unsettled in the conditions of its existence, to be looked to as yet for any permanent arrangements; and the European nations have Territories in the same quarter, and possess the same kind of population. Whether the inhabitants of our late acquisition beyond the Mississippi or the National Legislature would consent, that a portion of that country should be set apart for the persons contemplated, is not within my competence to say.

My last information as to Sierra Leone, is that the company was proposing to deliver up their Colony to their Government. Should this take place, it might furnish occasion for another offering the War has done the settlement considerable injury.

I beg you to be assured that having the object of the House of Delegates sincerely at heart, I will keep it under my constant attention, and omit no occasion which may occur of giving it effect.

Accept my affectionate salutations and assurances of great respect and consideration.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

JOHN PAGE.

VIRGINIA.

General Assembly begun and held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond on Monday the third day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and of the Commonwealth the twenty-ninth.

Resolved, that the Senators of this state, in the Congress of the United States, be instructed, and the Representatives be requested to exert their best efforts, for the purpose of obtaining from the General Government, a competent portion of Territory, in the country of Louisiana, to be appropriated to the residence of such people of colour, as have been or shall be emancipated in Virginia, or may hereafter become dangerous to the public safety: provided that no contract or arrangement respecting such territory, shall be obligatory on this commonwealth, until ratified by the Legislature.

H. HOLMES, Speaker of the H. D.

Agreed to, January 2d, 1805.

C. TAYLOR, Speaker of the Senate.

A Copy Teste.

JAMES PLEASANT, JR. C. H. D.

RICHMOND, February 2d, 1805.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to enclose a Resolution of the General Assembly, for an explanation of which, I beg leave to refer you to the copies of letters, which passed between the President of the U. States and Governor Monroe and to one written by the President to me and by this mail transmitted to our Senators in Congress; but for more satisfactory information, I would refer you to the President himself, to whom I shall apologize for requesting you to trouble him on this occasion; but I know that he will with pleasure give you all the information you

may require. From the nature of the delicate business contemplated in the Resolution, you will see the propriety of its being considered confidential.

I am, Gentlemen, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN PAGE.

The REPRESENTATIVES from Virginia, in Congress.



LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

LIBERIA, April 23th, 1832.

Dear Sir:—In my communication of——inst. per Brig Berthia, I gave you a short account of our recent hostilities with the inhabitants of the Dey Country, and enclosed a copy of a treaty of peace concluded with the Kings and Chiefs of that country on the 31st ult. Nothing worthy of note has since occurred; they now seem duly impressed with a sense of their inability to contend against us, and appear to be sincerely desirous of preserving the amicable relations at present subsisting between us; nor do I apprehend the Colony will ever again be molested from that quarter.

In one of my late communications, I suggested to you the expediency of appointing some one of the Colonists as Assistant Agent. The Colonial Physicians are so much occupied by their professional duties, as to be incapable of rendering me any assistance, even had they the requisite knowledge of our affairs, which it requires a long apprenticeship to acquire—and much of the success which has attended their exertions in the management of the late expeditions is to be attributed to their having given their undivided attention to the care of the sick. The appointment of an Assistant Agent, to be sent from the United States, will not, in my opinion answer, as he must of necessity undergo the seasoning, and in the event of his surviving, it would take him two or three years before he could acquire sufficient knowledge to conduct the affairs of the Colony properly.

The health of the Colony never was better than at present, and the number of deaths occurring among the emigrants by the *Volador*, *Criterion*, *Orion*, James Perkins, Margaret Mercer, and

Crawford, will not average quite four per cent. The attentions of the Physicians have been unremitted and very judicious; they have had a very arduous duty to perform, and have acquitted themselves in a manner, not only highly creditable in a professional point of view, but which will tend in a great measure to remove the unfavourable impressions that have gone abroad with regard to the deleterious effects of our climate. The situation chosen for the erection of the receptacles for emigrants, has in point of salubrity, fully answered my expectations; this is proved by the results above alluded to.

The expenditures of the present, will necessarily exceed those of any former year, and must be attributed to the annual influx of emigrants, the purchase of additional territory, the erection of additional buildings for the accommodation of emigrants, and other expenses, consequent on an increase of our population and the enlargement of our territory—the demands on your treasury will therefore be somewhat increased—debts have accumulated, say \$1,500 or \$1,600, and these must be liquidated; the vouchers showing the nature of the expenditures, shall be forwarded in due season.

Our schools are in a flourishing condition, as will be seen by reference to the enclosed report for the 3d and 4th quarters of last year. I have examined these several times myself, and was much pleased with the progress of the pupils—but we are greatly in need of a teacher for our recaptured Africans, and have not sufficient funds to provide a competent person to take charge of a school at their settlement: this inconvenience however, may be obviated by a revision of our revenue laws, which I think would place at our disposal a sum sufficient to defray all the expenses incident to our present school establishment, and leave a surplus adequate to the accomplishment of this desirable object. My views on this subject were briefly stated in a late communication, and to it I beg leave to refer you.

Enclosed you will receive the account showing the amount of disbursements for the 3d and 4th quarters of 1831, also the school report for the same period, marked A; statement of amount of monies collected and paid into the treasury, marked B; statement of amount drawn from treasury, from 1st July, to 31st December, 1831, and the objects to which they were applied, marked

C; and account between the Colonial Agency and Colonial Treasury, marked D. These, I trust, will subserve the purposes of accurate information on these matters, and prove satisfactory. By the next vessel that sails, I will endeavour to forward a more connected and detailed statement of colonial affairs, offering a kind of retrospective view of all transactions of importance, that have occurred during the last eighteen months. It would have been sent by this vessel, but she has anticipated the time of sailing by at least three weeks, so that I have not an opportunity of preparing it.

We are much in need of a variety of articles, some of which have been already stated in a former communication, viz. Bunting for signals, both white, red, and blue—Paints, viz. white, green, yellow, and black, together with oil, paint brushes, spirits of turpentine, &c. We also need for the use of the schooner several spare anchors, of 350 lbs. 250 lbs. and 200 lbs. with a chain cable large enough for a vessel of 150 tons burden—we have already lost two anchors and one chain, and the rain is now approaching, when secure ground tackling is necessary to ensure the safety of any vessel on this coast—the other articles needed were handed to you by Capt. Abels, who obtained the list from me.

My health is now and has been for some time, unusually good, and I have great hopes to be enabled hereafter to become more efficiently useful.

With great respect and esteem.

Your obedient servant,

To Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

J. MUELLIN, Jr

The following very interesting letter from Dr. Shane, who visited the Colony in the Schooner Crawford, which conveyed emigrants from New Orleans, cannot fail to gratify our readers.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, AFRICA, Feb. 18, 1832.

DEAR SIR:—With great pleasure I inform you of our safe arrival at Monrovia, with all the passengers in good health and spirits. We came to anchor here on Sunday, the 12th inst. and commenced unloading on the 13th, and finished yesterday.—The emigrants were immediately taken up to Caldwell, where they will remain under charge of Dr. Tedsen who resides there

until they have their seasoning spell (which takes place in two or three weeks), after which their lands will be assigned them, and every facility afforded to make them easy and comfortable in circumstances. At times on our passage out they were quite desponding, and seemed ready to turn back to the flesh pots of Egypt, especially when we stopped at the Island of Mayo, a remarkably barren and unfruitful place, which tended to confirm them in the opinion that the nearer they approached Africa, the more sterile and unfruitful was the land; but when we made Cape Mount, where vegetation was seen in all its luxuriance, and not a spot of ground but what was covered with the greenest verdure, their tone was changed, and their countenances brightened up, especially when the Kroomen boarded us, and in answer to their inquiries, enumerated some of the productions of Liberia, and they came to the conclusion that there was some hope of obtaining a decent livelihood. The coast between Cape Mount and here is lined with the lofty palm, and plantations of rice and cassada, and resembles very much the eastern coast of the United States. I visited them at Caldwell on Wednesday; they were overjoyed to see me, but soon let me know they had no wish to return. Davy's wife, Lishy, in particular, who had been complaining all the way out, and declaring she would go back or write to Kentucky for none to come, came to me and said,—“Oh, Doctor, I find I can live here as well as in the United States; all I want is to see the rest of my people here. I must write for them to come; you must see them, and tell them how it is,” &c. This was a source of much gratification, but not of wonder to me, when I see their prospects. All emigrants here are treated with the utmost kindness, by the officers of government, who interest themselves personally in their behalf, and endeavour to make them as comfortable as possible. The Vice-Agent, Mr. A. D. Williams, has promised to do all he can for Davy. McKie has the most flattering prospects held out. All that is wanting here is industry, to make the emigrants not only in easy circumstances, but wealthy. Land is purchased at 25 cents per acre, and every inducement held out to the farmer and mechanic. Coffee, sugar-cane and cotton grow wild; the last of which I was picking myself yesterday in sight of the town. I hear no dissatisfaction expressed by the emigrants nor any desire to return to the United States. Gov. Mech-

lin is absent, holding land palaver, and expects to make some very valuable additions to the Colony. Mr. Williams took charge of all on board, and I shall take his receipt for the same. At the Island of Mayo, I sold the potatoes, which were spoiling, and a few barrels of bread, and shipped 240 bushels of salt for the Colony, which will yield a nett profit of \$175 or \$200. The Crawford sails to-day for the Leeward, on a trading expedition of three weeks. At the advice of the Vice-Agent, I shall remain on board, as Gov. Mechlin requested I should not sleep on shore unless I remained here. I shall visit Millsburg on my return, and will probably reach the United States in June. The so much dreaded fever here is becoming quite harmless; some expeditions lose none, and nearly all who came out in the James Perkins, have gone through the attack with the loss of only four or five. Some of them have already commenced making brick, others working at the bench, others tanning hides, &c. I am certain no friend to humanity can come here and see the state of things without being impressed with the immense benefits the Society is conferring on the long neglected and oppressed sons of Africa, and find their whole soul enlisted in behalf of so noble an Institution. Let but the coloured man come and see for himself, and the tear of gratitude will beam in his eye, as he looks forward to the not far distant day, when Liberia shall take her stand among the nations of the world, and proclaim abroad an empire, founded by benevolence—offering a home to the poor, oppressed and weary. Nothing, rest assured that nothing but a want of knowledge of Liberia, prevents thousands of honest, industrious free blacks from rushing to this heaven-blessed land, where liberty and religion, with all their blessings, are enjoyed.

Four Guinea-men have been captured near here in less than a month. I remain

Your most obedient servant,

R. S. FINLEY, Esq.

CHARLES G. SHANE.



From the Presbyterian.

THE WRONGS OF AFRICA.

If any man can read the following affecting communication, on the "Wrongs of Africa," and not feel disposed to aid benevolence in its efforts to meliorate the condition of the hapless mil-

lions of that continent, we confess, that we shall be tempted to doubt, either the soundness of his understanding, or the genuineness of his humanity.—*Editor.*

In 1828, fifty-three thousand five hundred and fifty-five negro slaves were imported into Rio Janeiro. In 9 years and 2 months, from 1830, two hundred and sixty three thousand four hundred and twenty-three were brought into the same port, while 50,000 more, who were shipped with them from Africa, were buried in the ocean. Not less than 20,000 of these unhappy victims of avarice and cruelty are annually imported into Cuba. At the lowest estimate, 100,000 of the African race are every year seized, and borne across the Atlantic, to supply the West Indies and Brazilian markets. The wars attending the capture of such a multitude, make Africa one vast field of blood. The separation of relatives and friends, attendant on the forced removal of the captured, break a hundred thousand hearts. The horrors of the voyage across the Atlantic, as described by an eye witness, are such as no fancy can picture. "The poor creatures are crowded together so as not to have the power to move—forced under a deck not 30 inches in height—breathing an atmosphere the most putrid and pestilential possible—with little food and less water—subject to the most severe punishment at the caprice or fancy of the brute, who commands the vessel." Probably 250, or 300 cargoes of human flesh are thus shipped from Africa every year.

In addition to this enormous tax upon the flesh and blood of the poor Africans on the coast, countless multitudes are borne across the great desert by the Arab merchants, to supply the Northern market. Intensely dreadful are the sufferings of these poor wretches, who are obliged to wade through the deep burning sands of Sahara, scantily supplied with food, and often experiencing an entire failure of water. Denham and his fellow travellers, in their journeyings through the desert, saw melancholy proofs of the horrors attending this "middle passage" over land. They at one time halted near a well, around which were lying more than 100 human skeletons, some of them with the skin still remaining attached to their bones. "They were only blacks," said the Arabs as they observed the horror of the travellers, and they began to knock about the limbs with the butt-

end of their firelocks. "We bivouacked," says Denham, "in the midst of these unearthened remains of the victims of persecution and avarice, after a long day's journey of twenty-six miles in the course of which one of our party counted 107 of these skeletons." In other instances, they passed 60 or 80 skeletons a day. Countless numbers lay about the wells of El-Hamar, of which those of two young women, faithful friends it would seem, were particularly shocking, as they lay with their fleshless arms still clasped around each other. "While," says Denham, "I was dozing on my horse about noon, overcome by the heat of the sun, which at that time of the day, always shone with great power, I was suddenly awakened by a crashing under his feet, which startled me excessively. I found that my steed had stepped upon the perfect skeletons of two human beings, cracking their brittle bones under his feet, and, by one trip of his foot, separated a skull from the trunk which rolled on like a ball before him."—The slave hunts, by which victims are furnished to pave the highways of the desert with human bones, and to glut the avarice of the Mohammedan merchant, are scenes of horrid barbarity. Villages are burnt, the aged and the infants are slaughtered, together with the multitudes of the hale and the strong, who choose death rather than slavery.

Wretched Africa! What must she suffer, thus besieged within and without, with ten thousand harpies, eager to be gorged with her flesh! And is there no help for her? Must she remain through all coming generations, as she has been for a thousand years past? Not if the friends of suffering humanity do their duty. Give to the American Colonization Society ample means for prosecuting the benevolent enterprise, in which it is engaged, and before the present generation passes away, if God prospers the work as he has done, the whole western coast of Africa will be cleared of the traffic in human flesh. See what has been done in a few years with comparatively feeble means. An extent of nearly 90 miles, which was one continued slave market, previously to the establishment of the colony of Liberia, is now, through the influence of this colony, not polluted by a slave factory, nor molested by a slave trader. Colonization on the coast will eventually send a restraining moral influence far into the interior and will thus put an end to slave hunts, even among the

dark mountains and deep alluvies of central Africa. This may be thought a slow way to carry relief to the interior of that afflicted continent. But if, in the course of several generations, we can suppress that system of robbery and kidnapping, which from time immemorial has laid waste Central Africa, it will be well worth the effort—especially when in the same operation, we are causing a more speedy abolishment of the slave trade on the coast, and are indirectly breaking up the system of African oppression in our own country.



REPORTS OF AGENTS

The Rev. Joshua N. Danforth, permanent Agent of the Society for New England, and the State of New York, writes under date of

Boston, June 1st, 1832.

After leaving Washington, and arranging the affairs of my family at New Castle, I hastened to New York, where I spent the anniversary week with profit to myself, and as I trust to the interests of the Society. The assemblage of Ministers and influential Laymen from various parts of the country, enabled me to advance the interests of the Society in a way which under other circumstances would not have been practicable. During my stay in New York, I attended the anniversary of the New York Colonization Society, and delivered an address. I also appointed Rev. Charles Walker, of Rutland, Vermont, an Assistant Agent for the State of Vermont, to commence his labours on the 14th of May, and to report to me from time to time the progress and success of his labours. I also visited Patterson, an extensive manufacturing town, 18 miles from New York, where I delivered a public address, and though the weather was very unpropitious and few out, they presented the Society with upwards of \$27. Proceeding from New York to Providence, in the spacious steam boat Benjamin Franklin, with the consent of the Captain, who thought it would please the passengers, I delivered an address in the evening, and without solicitation on my part, 217 were contributed to the funds of your Society; accompanied with cheering expressions of good will and fervent wishes for the prosperity of the Society.

Arrived at Providence, the first calls I made were on Dr. Wayland, Rev. Mr. Wilson, Nicholas Brown, Esq. Moses Brown, Esq. and Rev. Mr. Pattison, of the First Baptist Church. As usual I met in many a friendly spirit; in a number an enthusiastic attachment to the cause; in a few doubts, which are gradually vanishing away before the light of truth, in fewer, opposition. I delivered two addresses in Providence, one in

the Baptist, the other in Rev. Mr. Waterman's Congregational Church, and collected nearly \$60. A proposition was made on behalf of some of Mr. Waterman's church to raise \$1,000 in ten years by subscriptions of one dollar per year for ten years. They expressed a hope of completing it, and if they did, said they would send me word. I expect to revisit Providence. The subject of Colonization was noticed in articles published in a Providence paper. I proceeded in very cold and stormy weather to Newport, Bristol, and Fall River, the latter a thriving manufacturing village. I delivered an address to a considerable assembly in Newport, and received a few donations. They wish me to come again, that something effectual may be done. At Fall River, I addressed, in very bad weather, a small assembly, and a good prospect was held out of doing something hereafter.

I reached Boston on Saturday in a storm, which has continued with slight intervals, through the present week. After due deliberation with our friends, it was concluded to attempt no public meeting this week, but on Thursday, I addressed the Pastoral Association of this commonwealth, when some Resolutions bearing upon the approaching Fourth of July; were unanimously passed. These are appended. Among the Clergy of various denominations, and benevolent citizens generally, the Colonization cause is held in high estimation. The documents recently published by the Society of this State, have been circulated universally among the large number of the clergy this week congregated in Boston, which measure, I shall follow up by diffusing knowledge, and stimulating public feeling through the press, preparatory to the anniversary of our National Independence. I expect to address the four Baptist Congregations to be assembled in their largest church in the city. They welcome me to the work. They are deeply interested in what *God* is doing for Liberia. My ulterior operations for the summer, will probably have for their theatre, the States of Massachusetts, Maine, and Rhode Island. In due time, I trust, we shall have the moral machinery in full motion throughout the District. I shall not probably do much in Boston, by way of direct collections till Autumn, when I shall become more stationary.

It is true that New England, does much for other objects of benevolence; but I apprehend, she stands ready to do her share for this also, in which we are engaged. Send me, if you please, at this place, the African Repository, and also, two or three copies of the Liberia Herald. To conclude, I shall endeavour to proceed in my work, as rapidly as public sentiment, and the power of God's spirit shall sustain me.

*Resolutions of the Massachusetts Pastoral Association, passed at Boston,
May 30, 1832.*

Whereas, in the developments of Divine Providence, a crisis has arrived, which calls loudly for the vigorous action of the friends of freedom and equal rights, in our own country, and throughout the world, and whereas, we consider the civilization and spiritual renovation of the con-

continent of Africa, a matter of the first importance, as tending to spread the empire of liberty and religion through the world, as well as to confer blessings on our own land; and whereas, in the view of this nation, as expressed by its most distinguished individuals, and more generally by most of our civil, legislative, and ecclesiastical bodies; the system of the American Colonization Society, has been stamped with public approbation, as best adapted to promote the ends in view, and whereas, to all this, the blessing of Almighty God has been manifestly superadded; Therefore,

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Association, this great national object deserves the special attention and patronage of our churches and congregations. *Resolved*, farther, That it be earnestly recommended to all our ministers, to preach on the subject of African Colonization, and to take up collections in their respective churches, on or about the anniversary of our National Independence.

Lucius H. Clarke, Esq. Agent in the State of New York, writes under date of June 5th, 1832.

The suspension of the pressure for money leads me to hope, very confidently, that the Fourth of July contributions, will be unusually large.—Until then, I expect very little. It is near at hand, and will I hope go far to remove any embarrassments that may clog your operations. There is a good spirit in the community to the cause: but it is always inert in a commercial city, until called into action, and is then liable to become torpid whenever the counting-house thermometer falls below Zero. The expansion of the mercury, is effected by the opening of vaults, as well as the opening of hearts.



PUBLIC SENTIMENT—FOURTH OF JULY.

Never have there been such manifest evidences, as at present, of public favour towards the cause of African Colonization.—Many of the State, and other Auxiliary Societies, are coming forward with resolution and activity, to aid the great work, and to invite the co-operation of all our countrymen. This is right. The whole nation is summoned to the cause, by every consideration of interest and humanity, of mercy and religion. In a circular published by the *State Society of Mississippi*, we find the following sentiments.

True indeed, this Institution, either from a misconception or suspicion of its real objects, or from a want of confidence in its final success, for a considerable period, excited little interest, and languished in obscurity.—But its objects are now generally understood and appreciated, and its success is triumphant. A flourishing colony of two thousand persons, has

been planted on the coast of Africa, which commands the high respect and admiration of the surrounding natives, which constitutes in itself, a home for the free black population of the United States, and which is, in all probability, the nucleus of a nation of Christians. Excellent in design, and successful in practice, it is by no means surprising that the object of this Society has already engaged the heads, the hearts, and the hands of hundreds and thousands, of our most virtuous and talented fellow-citizens. Nor is it surprising, that the Legislatures of twelve states have recommended it to the notice of Congress, as a subject in which the prospective welfare of the United States is deeply involved, and one therefore, which is well worthy of their timely consideration. Nor is it strange that, within as many as two-thirds of the states, societies now exist for the promotion of this benevolent and national object. Nor, finally, is it unreasonable to believe that the day is at hand, when, on this subject, there will be but one opinion and one voice throughout every corner of the United States. To obtain this coincidence of sentiment one thing is chiefly wanting—ample information; such an accumulation of facts and details, relative to this subject, in the U. States and in the Colony of Liberia, as will satisfy every mind of the feasibility of the plan of colonizing the whole free black population of this country, and of the probability of its final accomplishment.

Upon the whole, there can be no doubt that we are, at least, as much interested in the scheme of this Institution as any portion of our fellow-citizens in the United States, and that we ought to furnish an additional arm to aid it in its high objects. Without the assistance of auxiliaries, it can be comparatively nothing in our widely extended country. Neither can isolated state societies accomplish any thing without a central institution to unite and direct to one point the several results of their respective operations. Nevertheless, each auxiliary may contribute its aid and exertions with the full understanding that they shall bear principally or entirely upon the state in which it is located. With these remarks, we proceed to state distinctly, in a few words, the means by which the Mississippi Colonization Society will co-operate with the parent Institution:

1st. By the diffusion of knowledge, as already mentioned, it hopes to arouse and enlist the benevolent and patriotic citizens of this state in support of this noble cause.

2d. It will use its endeavors to obtain the consent of the free negroes of our own state to remove to the Colony of Liberia. A committee has been already appointed to converse with such persons of this description as are within the immediate vicinity of the city of Natchez, and the result of their enquiries shall be laid before our fellow-citizens. Whilst on this point, we cannot withhold a request which we respectfully make to such of our fellow-citizens as feel an interest in this subject: that they will transmit to this society such information as they may be able to col-

lect, within their immediate neighbourhoods, respecting the number of free negroes and their disposition of mind on the question of removal to the Colony of Liberia. And

3dly. By pecuniary contributions. Without money, of course the society can accomplish nothing. It is, however, no small encouragement to us to know that with a little, much can be done—the small sum of twenty dollars, delivered to the parent society, will bear the expenses of one colonist from the place of embarkation to the Colony of Liberia. May not something be accomplished immediately, which may tend at once to inspire confidence, and stimulate us into vigorous and efficient operation? The parent society has recently passed a Resolution that they will send out to the colony during the present and ensuing year, no less than six ships, to take their departure from different ports of the Union, provided the auxiliary societies will furnish the means and the subjects. It depends, perhaps, altogether upon ourselves whether we shall or shall not, at once, commence the business of colonization from the State of Mississippi.

Fellow-citizens! We request your serious attention to this subject, and, once more, respectfully invite you to join us in an undertaking rich in honor and benefit to our country, and in benevolence to our fellow-man. Let us be faithful to ourselves, our country, and our God.

We have just been favoured with a copy of the Fifth Annual Report of the State Society of Connecticut, which after alluding to the great and rapid change which is taking place throughout the Union, and especially in the northern states, favourable to our coloured population, is thus eloquently concluded.

With these auspicious omens around us, and these vast prospects before us, it is hoped that every friend of the cause will renew his efforts, and augment his contributions. The more that is done by States to promote the removal of their own colored inhabitants, the broader and more rapid the tide of emigration becomes, the more need, obviously, will there be, of an increased expenditure in Africa. New territories must be purchased—new districts must be surveyed—new roads must be constructed—new school-houses, and then public edifices must be erected—new and higher institutions of education must be established and sustained, and for all these expenditures, indispensable to the full success of this great work of philanthropy, the principal reliance must be on the voluntary contributions of the benevolent and Christian public.

The Massachusetts Society has published and sent abroad throughout the state a statement of facts; and the New York and New Jersey State Societies are adopting similar measures to excite interest, and secure aid to the parent Institution. The President of the Vermont Colonization Society, in a circular ad-

dressed to the Ministers of the Gospel of every denomination in that State, thus speaks on the subject.

I am sorry to make the statement, that the contributions to the Vt. Society the last year, were less by nearly one half, than they were the year before. This I am persuaded did not arise from want of interest, or confidence in the objects or claims of the Society, but rather from negligence in seizing the opportunity which a sabbath near the fourth of July presented.

The events of the year past, have augmented the importance of the society. The recent insurrections at the South are of a portentous character, and they show the necessity of urging faster the work of colonization. The people in the states where those insurrections have occurred, have been aroused, and legislative measures have been taken and appropriations made. Munificent donations also have been made by individuals, advocates of the society have multiplied, and a general interest has been awakened. Meanwhile the energy of the society has increased, and the affairs of the colony are more and more prosperous. Recent arrivals from Africa represent the colony as opening wider and wider its fields of enterprise, already large, in commerce, in agriculture, in extended colonization, and in a happy influence on surrounding tribes. It is presenting also the most effectual check to the slave trade.

In this state of things, it is incumbent on all to lend a helping hand in aid of the objects of this society. Would any one be esteemed patriotic? let him look at the evils which his country suffers by reason of slavery; that it is in its introduction a crime and in its perpetuation a calamity, in which all suffer. Let him look also at the horrors of the slave trade, which yet exists unmitigated, notwithstanding all the legal liabilities to which its perpetrators are exposed. Does he as a Christian desire the diffusion of the light and privileges of the gospel among the tribes of Africa? let him consider how rapid may be the diffusion of this light and these privileges, by the contiguity of a large and flourishing colony established on their shores, going from a civilized and Christian country. While sharing in the festivities of the approaching anniversary, would he be thought truly grateful for his free country and the train of associated privileges? let him think how great these privileges are, and by what means so large a portion of his fellow-men are denied the enjoyment of the same. Let him think of these, and then let him testify his gratitude, his philanthropy, his patriotism, and I will add his religion, by contributing to this cause of humanity.

Gentlemen of the clerical profession, in whatever denomination you are ranged, surely this subject need only be presented to insure liberal and cheerful benefactions. You are the proper organs through which the call amount of information on the subject disseminated through their agency. They would indulge the hope that, in view of what has been done, their sisters, throughout the State, may be induced to come forward in

should be made. Will you not, then, on the fourth of July next, or on a sabbath nearly preceding or succeeding that day, present the subject to your respective congregations, and request a contribution? All monies transmitted to Daniel Baldwin, Esq. of Montpelier, Treasurer of the Vermont Auxiliary Society, shall be faithfully acknowledged, and forwarded to the parent Society at Washington. The African Repository, the Society's Monthly Journal, will be sent gratuitously for a year, to every Clergyman who complies with the above request.

We have also before us the very interesting Report of the Female Auxiliary Colonization Society of Fredericksburg and Fal-mouth, Va. presented on the 12th of last month. It is truly delightful to observe the zeal and liberality with which the Ladies of this Society have prosecuted their christian work. This association was formed on the 23d of February 1832, and since that time its contributions have amounted to \$1005.58. Will not such an example be imitated by our Female friends in every State of the Union? One of the most active and devoted members of this Society, writes "It seems to be just now of more importance than ever, that the people should be as much as possible informed and interested before the meeting of the next Legislature, when I suppose something decisive will be done for or against the cause. The subject is painfully interesting to me, and I almost wish I could not feel at all, unless I could do more good. I know something more ought to be doing at this important period, but I can do nothing myself, and cannot interest others. I have some where seen these words, "Prayer moves the hand that moves the world." I can pray, the Lord helping me to supplications in a right spirit, and I will pray for this blessed cause." Nor need our excellent friend, fear, that a work so benevolent, so sustained by devout hearts and generous hands—so favoured of Heaven—and so full of blessings for two continents, will fail of accomplishment. The following sentences, are extracted from this Report.

The Managers, in taking a retrospective view, feel that they have abundant reason to thank God for the degree of success which has attended their feeble efforts in the great and glorious cause of African Colonization, and to felicitate their constituents upon the sums, which have been, from time to time, remitted to the parent society, and upon the behalf of this most important charity—for associations—dispense a knowledge of the true character and objects of the society—and endeavor, as far as possible, to enlist public sentiment in the cause. All this,

they feel persuaded, can be attempted and accomplished without in the slightest degree compromising the proprieties of sex, or violating the rules of the most fastidious delicacy. We are aware that prejudices do yet exist, and have heretofore been more general, against the active agency of females in behalf of any of the great charities of the day, and particularly of this, inasmuch as it is one which, in a degree, divides public sentiment, and is, in some respects, a political question. We do not feel ourselves called upon to discuss these points—but we would ask whether, because the scheme of Colonization involves ultimate political interests, our sex is to be forever precluded from any agency in its promotion? Shall the opportunity of doing immense and immediate good, in ameliorating the condition of a portion of our fellow-men, be presented to us, and we be forbidden to embrace it, because, when the grand outlines of the plan are completely filled up, the question becomes one of the highest public importance. The same course of reasoning would go to exclude female agency from the promotion of the Sunday School, the Missionary or the Bible cause—for who will pretend to say that each of these schemes of amelioration, is not pregnant with the highest consequences to the peace and prosperity of the State.

It would not comport with the limits to which we would desire to confine this expression of our doings, to go into a full investigation of the great question of Colonization. Nor indeed would this be necessary.—The change which has been wrought, within the last few months, in public sentiment, upon this subject; the fact that a bill, appropriating a large sum of money for the purpose of removing the free colored people of our State, was passed by the more popular branch of the Legislature by a large majority—though rejected from peculiar circumstances by the Senate—is sufficient answer to those who may still be disposed to consider the enterprise as the offspring of sincere but mistaken philanthropy—or, what is more probable,—to denounce it as the result of a mischievous and visionary enthusiasm. That the plan of the American Colonization Society is based upon enlarged views of humanity and policy; that it is capable of being carried into full effect, by the aid of the State; and that there is necessity, urgent necessity, for prompt and vigorous action, are positions, the truth of which, few are now disposed to deny.

The time, however,—though as it is fondly hoped near at hand—has not yet arrived, when associated influence and individual contribution are no longer necessary. There are still prejudices to subdue—ignorance to enlighten—and wavering zeal to re-animate and establish. Never was there a period when the brightest anticipations of the friends of Colonization were so near their realization—and never was there a time when the necessity of active and unremitting exertion, on their part, was more necessary. One more zealous and general effort on the part of individuals, and it is ardently hoped that the period—so long wished for—will have arrived, when they may surrender the great cause into the

hands of the Legislature, and confidently wait for that glorious consummation of the scheme, to which it will inevitably be conducted by wise enactments and liberal appropriations. We call then upon all who are friends of the Society, to remit not, in the slightest degree, their exertions and prayers in its behalf. Let each and all of us be alive to the importance of the crisis and the claims of the subject upon our time and attention, and, with a prayerful reliance on the Almighty, renew our efforts to promote a scheme, sanctioned by every consideration of justice, policy, and humanity.



EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

From a Gentleman in Maryland.

Our Agent has just returned from the Eastern Shore, and given us very cheering accounts of the state of public sentiment towards Liberia, not only among the whites, but also the coloured people. He thinks we may have 200 emigrants from thence this autumn.

From a Gentleman in Albany.

Fearing I might not have time to address you for some time on my arrival in Albany, I embrace the leisure of the steam-boat to give you a few suggestions with regard to a plan for extending the knowledge of your Society, its objects, and what it wishes to accomplish. I am convinced that the most efficacious means within your reach, and which at all times you can command, is the public press; and I would strongly recommend your Society to put it in immediate requisition.

As soon as I return, it is my intention to send you all our documents; by an attentive perusal of them, you will discover the means by which a good Providence has set in motion a moral revolution, which is changing the whole aspect and character of this state, and indeed the United States. We consider the paper the most important measure we have adopted—and through its instrumentality we hope to save enough money to the nation, and by other temperance efforts, within ten years, to pay for the whole slave population of the country, provided the savings could be applied to that channel. Fixing on 50 cents per year for the paper would induce many to become subscribers—and it appears to me that by speaking monthly to the public through this paper great good would result to the cause. My hands are very full, or I would propose to aid you in this work.

Albany, June 2, 1832.—I now have yours of 23th ult. I rejoice to hear you say that it is your intention to use the public press to the extent you propose. I wish it was in my power to say draw on me for the full 100,000 of the document you hope to issue.

From a Gentleman in Peterboro, N. Y.—June 11, 1832.

On my return home, after a fortnight's absence, I find your favour of the 1st instant, dated at Philadelphia, where it seems you were spending "two or three days in endeavouring to obtain the means of printing," &c. You are well employed. More printing—a thousand times more printing, is what we need. I am glad you met with my friend Delavan.—No man is more sensible than he is of the value of the press. He has tried its power most effectually and triumphantly in promoting the great and glorious Reformation which is blessing our land. It is more by the agency of the press than by all other means, that we have been able to accomplish such wonders for the cause of Temperance in this State. I hope you may succeed in raising specific funds, to enable you to print a very large edition of an Address to the People of the United States. But, if you cannot, still I trust, you will print it, and defray the expense of doing so out of your general funds. These funds cannot be more advantageously used.

PROSPECTS AT THE SOUTH.

From the President of the Mississippi State Society.

Your favour of 25th ulto. came at hand last week. Enclosed you will find the first report of our Society, and a circular prepared by a committee, and distributed throughout this State.

I am happy in having it in my power to say that the efforts of the committee appointed to carry into effect the resolution of the Rev. B. M. Drake, have been crowned with a success that could not have been anticipated by the warmest friends of the good cause. I learn from one of the committee, consisting of five persons, that he has "nearly six thousand dollars subscribed on his paper." I have little doubt the most ample funds will be provided for defraying the expense of all that can be induced to go from this State.

We feel deeply solicitous on the subject of the report that

will be made by the two coloured men who have gone to Liberia from this place.

From R. S. Finley, Esq.

On the 25th December I delivered an address to a large audience in Mobile, Alabama. But having been informed that Mr. Burruss of Mississippi would shortly visit that place for the purpose of organizing an Auxiliary Society,—I did not propose the formation of one.

From Mobile I hastened to Augusta, Georgia, to meet the Methodist Conference of Georgia, which commenced its session at the latter place, on the 5th inst. Upon my arrival in Augusta, I was happy to be informed that several worthy citizens of that place had for some time had it in contemplation to organize a society there.

On 9th inst. as a preparatory to holding a public meeting, I delivered an address to the *Conference*, and solicited their concurrence in the measure. As a testimony of their approbation, they agreed to attend the meeting themselves; and suspended the public religious services which were daily held in their church, during the session of Conference, for the purpose of giving their congregation an opportunity to attend. On the evening of the 11th inst. I delivered an address to a large audience of Ladies and Gentlemen in the Masonic Hall. On the same evening a very efficient Society was organized. You will find a list of the officers in a newspaper which I directed to be forwarded to you. On the 13th several Ladies met, moved by the mere promptings of their benevolence, without any suggestion on my part, and formed a Female Society, which from the character of the Ladies engaged in it, cannot but be efficient.

I would press upon the attention of the Board, the importance of selecting emigrants for the Colony from this region of the U. States; because their constitutions are better adapted to the African climate; and with proper attention, a large number of suitable emigrants might soon be embarked from this region.—There are several in this city who wish to go.

I have now been more than a week in Charleston, S. C. endeavouring, and I trust with great success, to further the interests of the colonizing enterprise. The debates in the Virginia Legislature have moderated the tone of the opposition and embold-

ened the hearts and strengthened the hands of the friends. I find in this place many persons avowedly friendly and a great many secretly friendly.

From a Friend in Georgia.

I have delayed my reply to your favour of the 25th inst. in order to confer with some of the friends of the colonization cause. I am one of those who think that this question must soon engage much of the attention of the southern country—and I believe the sooner it is brought permanently before us the better. Mr. Finley's efforts have animated and united the feelings of the friends of the cause, and brought over some enemies to acknowledge the excellence of the institution he advocated. The society here is yet small, but it is sustained by intelligent, influential, and energetic men.

The late full and open debate in the Virginia Legislature, has alarmed the people of the south, and I think it has for the present operated against the colonization cause here—but I believe it will in the end, greatly promote the object. I rejoice at that event, and I feel a strong confidence that the light which by its sudden and overpowering blaze, has dazzled many an eye, will yet prove a lamp to our path, when our sight is so far recovered as to enable us steadily to gaze at the truth which at first glance dimmed our vision, and made us turn away with sensations of pain. The cause of colonization is sustained on the basis of truth and humanity, of wisdom and policy, and it must ere long prevail and become popular throughout the south.

It is the only hope, under God, for this section of the country, and I have little doubt but it will in a short time be a universal favourite among us.

A Gentleman of this place, is waiting for the first favourable opportunity to liberate and send to Liberia eight slaves, and there are a number of free negroes in this place, who are willing to emigrate.

From a Gentleman in Georgia.

The officers of the Auxiliary Society, formed here during the visit of Mr. Finley, are now arranging information for circulation in this State, with the view of making the benevolent intentions of the parent Society more generally known, of correcting many false impressions that exist, and of shewing that its ob-

jects should be particularly fostered, by Planters and other slave holders.

After this has been generally diffused, and has had sufficient time to be discussed and fully understood, I would be much pleased to see among us such an Agent as you have mentioned. Before long I have no doubt Georgia will contribute liberally in support of your institution.

From a Gentleman in North Carolina.

This place is twenty-eight miles from Raleigh, and from the latter Mr. Finley paid us a visit. I introduced him to some of the leading students, who undertook to extend his acquaintance with others. It was published at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, that if a meeting should be held in the Hall, Mr. Finley would address them on the subject of colonizing the free coloured people. There was a general attendance. The address was at some length, well expressed, and impressively delivered. Every evidence appeared that a favorable interest was excited in all present. All were pleased. The views presented by Mr. F. to his audience that evening, will, I think, not be forgotten by the young men, as long as they live, in behalf of the objects of the Society. They seemed ready to show their concurrence, almost with acclamation.



INTELLIGENCE.

Gen. C. W. F. to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. A large and respectable meeting was held in the Musical Fund Society's Hall, Dec. 10th, 1831, President of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, in Chair, and *Gen. C. W. F.* Secretary.

Mr. Croft, Agent of the American Colonization Society, proposed the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the following nations throughout the State, to wit, the Friends of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, in their respective capacities, to exert every power of exertion, to spread universal interest in the cause of the colored people. So it was resolved.

Resolved, That the following resolutions proposed by the American Society, which was adopted.

Resolved, That while it is proper that the funds of the Colonization Society should be exclusively appropriated to the removal and settlement in Africa, of such free persons as feel that as many as may be disposed to emigrate, and of slaves who may be manumitted by the Legislature. Yet the moral influence of the Society working to get manumitted and emancipated, and to induce the Legislature to do so, is a very, powerfully reinforcing agent to the removal and settlement of the same.

Mr. Croft, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, proposed the following, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the moral influence of the American Colonization Society is an important element in the moral and political principles of our country, and its self-aiding efforts to obtain the manumission of the colored people of the United States.

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up collections for the Society on the Fourth of July, or on some Sabbath near that day.

Mr. Gurley, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, proposed the following, which was adopted.

Resolved, That in the progress of the Society, a crisis has now arrived in which much may be effected, with comparatively little effort, and when the greatest efforts to do this, for creative and obdurate funds are demanded by every consideration of love and equity.

From the Virginia Free Press.

TRIBUTE TO M. CAREY IN VIRGINIA. The Auxiliary Colonization Society of Jefferson county, Va. held its *annual meeting* on Friday, the 27th April, 1832, at the Episcopal Church in Charlestown.

The President had before the Society a letter which he had received from the venerable Matthew Carey, of Philadelphia, announcing his intention of publishing and the titling of his pamphlet in defence of the American Colonization Society, provided a sufficient number were subscribed for, to pay the expenses of printing, &c.

On motion of Dr. Wm. Yates, (supported by the remarks in immediately following,) it was

Resolved, That this Society, duly appreciating the character of Matthew Carey, the value, ability, clearness and comprehensiveness, with which he has written on all subjects, and more particularly the scheme of *Colonizing* the Free Blacks of our country, will subscribe for as many copies of his pamphlet as can be procured for five dollars.

Mr. PENSIONER, said *Let there be light!* was the simple but sublime and omnipotent expression of Him who spoke into existence this mighty world. *"Give us but light, and Truth is ours!"* was the heroic and supplicating exclamation of the ardent warrior, who, in the heat of battle, amidst the clangor of arms and the exultation of enemies, was overwhelmed and enveloped in the darkness of night, and his puissant and resistless arm, which at each blow had numbered another with the dead, now folded in quiescent and glorious uselessness. Following in the language of the Almighty of Heaven, and the immortal church, the American Colonization Society may well say, *"Let there be light!"—Grant but light or knowledge—let us be perfectly understood by the people of the United States, and freed from the darkness of ignorance and misapprehension, and truly we'll ask for no more."*

It is most shocking, in this enlightened age, and this most enlightened country, to find people, comparatively well informed on other subjects, most grossly ignorant, indifferent, or opposed to this heaven-born, philanthropic, patriotic and necessary institution. We are to be shaming that whole scheme is but a crusade against slavery, that it would invade the sanctity of private property, and snatch from the South its greatest source of wealth and prosperity. But what are the facts? The Colonization Society is engaged, in truth, in Virginia, and was reduced to practice by the exertions of the Rev. Robert Finley, a learned and pious President of a Georgia college. A majority of the founders of the Society, and all who expressed their sentiments on that occasion, were slave-holders.

It is feared by some that the natural operation of this Society is to extinguish slavery. Happy thought, be it so, and indeed, a blessing to our country, and our species, which we should not only as a nation, but which our ancestors won by their heroic deeds, which we have adorned with arts and elegancies of polished life, be kept sacred to our descendants, untarnished by the footsteps of him that will forever sweep us away.

As to the practicality of the scheme, there is no longer any doubt. The Society has only been in existence sixteen years, and it is but ten years since Liberia was but a dark and dismal coast, and where was but the "desert gloom of barbarism." Now, what is a hardy, enterprising, intelligent, republican, religious people, unbiassed fanatics, and so powerful as to strike with awe and admiration the surrounding savages, who put themselves by whole tribes under their protection, and shake off the "beaighted ignorance and superstition of ages, readily adopt the language, the manners, the customs, the government and the religion of those who were little less degraded than themselves, when in the land of the white man? What other colony ever prospered in an equal degree? And how small has been its number? That a few patriotic, generous individuals could effect all this, what may we not expect when the whole American nation is enlightened and alive to its importance, and the people arise in the majesty of their strength, and instruct their representatives to devote the superabundant wealth of the na-

tion to promote the removal of our black population, which would be the greatest "internal improvement" that could engage the attention of the American statesman, and of infinitely more importance than the snags and sawyers of the Mississippi, or the shoals and Breakwaters of the Delaware.

But, sir, it is useless for one so inadequate as myself, to make any effort at instruction in this enlightened assemblage, nor has that been my object. I merely wish to impress you with the importance of the resolution I have offered. It is to such men as Matthew Carey that the public look for "light." Let him but write, and a nation reads. We have all, with pleasure, witnessed the tributes that his "Olive Branch" has forced even from opponents, and foreigners. A man of age, of experience, of the loftiest patriotism, and almost unrivalled goodness and liberality, we might have known that he would have enlisted in the cause of colourization. But he overstepped the common bounds of membership, and we find him not satisfied with giving a thousand dollars as a single donation, but devoting his labor, his time and his pen to the sacred cause, and only asking in turn, that his zealous efforts may not be a still farther taxation. What rich fruits may our society reap from the general dissemination of the writings of this talented and practical philanthropist? By him "truths are told, arguments stated, principles developed, thoughts and emotions awakened, before the power of which, prejudice must yield, opposition relent, ignorance be humble, and generous and candid minds kindle and glow with holy enthusiasm for a cause clearly seen to be connected with the reputation and welfare of our country, and with all the hopes and interests of injured Africa."

PRACTICABLENESS OF COLONIZING AFRICA. Let those who doubt this, read the following, from a late N. York Spectator, and then tell us what should prevent the same spirit which is rapidly peeping our own country with foreigners, from urging the free people of colour, to seek a home in Africa. Will they not go, when they shall clearly see it for their advantage to emigrate? And is there not testimony enough, to prove that it is now for their interest to remove thither, and reason enough to believe that it is becoming more and more so?

"On Sunday last, 116 emigrants arrived in this city from Europe, and yesterday, four hundred and twenty-eight. The number which arrived at Quebec on the 26th, 27th and 28th of May, was two thousand, four hundred and eighty-eight."

A missionary just arrived from Jamaica, informs us that the late insurrection in that Island is attributed by the planters, principally, to the Baptist and Wesleyan Missionaries, who, they allege, incited the negroes to revolt by inflammatory discourses from the pulpit, and otherwise. Churches belonging to those denominations had been demolished and their ministers obliged to fly for life.

He represents that place as rank with barbarous oppression, and the late legitimate effects of which the cruel despots have charged upon the mollifying teachers of mercy and truth. Though an Englishman himself, he avers that the abominable excesses committed there against the rights of humanity, by British subjects would disgrace the annals of Algerine atrocity, and must eventually bring down some signal judgment of Heaven. *Genius of Despondence.*

DR. SHANE'S LETTER.

The letter of this Gentleman, in our present number, is not less favourable to the Colony, than that of Capt. Abels, published in the No. for February. The fact that Dr. Shane and Capt. Abels knew nothing of each others opinions, and that both were witnesses having no permanent connection with the Society, may add, in the opinion of some, to the weight of their testimony. That their statements should agree so remarkably, is not easily to be accounted for, unless both are founded, as from the character of these gentlemen, and the testimony of many other enlightened men on the same subject, we cannot doubt they are, in truth.

FOURTH OF JULY.

This glorious day is at hand. We hope it will find all American Christians zealously and generously engaged in delivering Africa from her ignorance and her chains, and sending forth to her those blessings, which, the more we communicate them, will become the more abundant; by giving which, we enrich and exalt ourselves, and make Africa rich indeed.



PROSPECTS AT CHARLESTON.

We have received a list of one hundred and eighty-one free persons of colour who propose in the Autumn, to emigrate from Charleston to Liberia. They are highly intelligent and respectable, and many of them exemplary and very active and useful christians. Some of them are men of property, and all we believe of good moral and industrious habits. The pious and benevolent of Charleston, will doubtless contribute liberally to their aid, and we trust they will prove pioneers to a multitude of others from the same State.



TEMPERANCE IN LIBERIA.

We have just received a letter from Roberts Vaux, Esq. President of the Temperance Society of the state of Pennsylvania, urging upon the Managers, the vast importance of preventing by timely measures, intemperance in the Colony. The Board are disposed to do all which can be done to meet the views of the friends of Temperance on this subject. The best moral means are now at work in Liberia to promote Temperance: heavy duties are imposed upon ardent spirits imported and on retailing, so as to amount to a prohibition. The settlers are represented as almost universally sober men, and the Society, it is believed has neglected no practicable means of discountenancing and checking intemperance. The following is extracted from the letter:

The settlement which originated, and which has been conducted with much success under your auspices, has perhaps in many respects, no parallel in the history of human affairs. It is a community ostensibly founded upon the most benevolent principles, and composed of some of the descendants of a long injured race restored to the Land whence their ancestors were cruelly removed during many ages; and it is moreover designed to be the source where Africa may receive from her own children, instructive examples of civilization, and christianity. Whoever reviews the story of the degrading, and frightful scenes produced by the slave trade, must be struck with the melancholy fact, that *a devil spirit* was one of the most efficient agents in the hands of avarice, and violence for carrying on the traffic. This maddening liquid not only rendered the *affected* white man ferocious, and otherwise qualified him for his unholy purposes, but it also developed the worst passions of ruder nature, exciting the native tribes to internecine warfare; and the conquests of battle and stratagem thus induced, furnished innumerable cargoes of captives to perish in the middle passage, or to be consigned to interminable servitude in foreign countries. We'll need Africa dread the coming again of this formidable enemy, if matters act in what species attire it may approach. Is it probable that the efforts now so zealously employed to establish the dominion of reason, and of right, and to propagate the doctrines of a pure religion in the land of the negro, will be enervated with permanent success, if the most fruitful cause of evil, the deadliest foe to men, be introduced in the very infancy of the enterprise?—The favour of the Ruler of the world cannot be expected to rest upon such inconsistency, and error.

